

EXTRA.
2 O'CLOCK.
A TEST FIGHT

Attempt to Do Away
with Unit Voting
at Chicago.

Mr. Whitney Will Contest the
Rule in the Con-
vention.

Prospects of Reaching a
Ballot for Candidates
To-Day.

Cleveland Managers Claim 626
Votes for the Ex-President.

Outline of the Platform Decided
on by the Resolutions
Committee.

Tammany Hall Leaders Adopt in
Caucus a Plan of Campaign.

The Attempt of the Hill Men to Com-
bine All the Anti-Cleveland
Forces on a Dark Horse.

FIGHT ON THE UNIT RULE.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The most important
rule considered by the committee on
rules was the unit rule, which has prevailed
for so many years in the proceedings of Demo-
cratic National Conventions. The anti-
Cleveland representatives on the committee
made a strong fight to secure a majority
report in favor of abolishing the rule.

Another source of controversy was an effort
to secure the adoption of a rule requiring
only a majority vote to nominate the Presi-
dential candidate. This, however, was not
a partisan issue, but merely a question of
efficiency as to whether this long standing
custom of democracy should prevail or not.

After long and heated discussion in the
sub-committee, the motion to abrogate the
unit rule was carried.

Messrs. Harrity and Whitney declared that
the contest would be renewed before the full
committee when the sub-committee reported.
And if the action of the sub-committee was
unanimous there, the fight would be carried to
the floor of the convention, by means of a
minority report.

Naturally, if the resolution of the sub-
committee were accepted by the convention,
it would change the whole aspect of affairs.
With so many delegates pledged to Cleve-
land, however, such an occurrence is regarded
as highly improbable.

On this question Mr. Whitney has this to
say:

"The attempt will be made to put through
a resolution which will provide for the casting
of votes according to the personal preference
of the delegates. If the committee
brings such a rule before the convention we
will defeat it, because we have a majority of
the delegates, outside of those who would be
against us if there were no unit rule."

"Upon the same subject a strong supporter
of Gov. Boies, with whom a Tammany alliance
is said to be prominent, says: "The anti-
Cleveland forces have captured the committee
on this. It is absolutely certain that a rule
ending the votes of the delegates accord-
ing to their individual preferences will go to
the convention. I have every reason to be-
lieve that it will be carried in."

"If the Cleveland men fight it they will
show their weakness. But even if they do,

you will find that the report of the committee
will be accepted. The anti-silver men will
be for it to a man, and how can the Cleveland
fellows win? I tell you we have a chance to
knock out Grover, and that means an oppor-
tunity to nominate Iowa's favorite son."

GRAY FOR SECOND PLACE.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Gov. Gray's name will
be presented for Vice-President by Senator
Voorhees.



GEN. ADLAI STEVENSON.

Chairman Taggart, of the Indiana State
Committee, said to a reporter: "The strongest
ticket for us in Indiana is Cleveland and
Gray. I have always been for such a com-
bination. With Cleveland and Gray, Indiana
will surely go Democratic."

"Would you lose the State without Gray
on the fall end of the ticket?"

"Indiana will go Democratic, no matter
who is nominated, but with Cleveland and
Gray we would feel absolutely certain of
success," replied the Chairman.

THE MORNING OUTLOOK.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The second day of the
convention opens with the battle to all ap-
pearances practically ended. There is no gain-
saying the fact that the Cleveland managers
have made substantial and important gains
since yesterday, and every day that the con-
test is prolonged seems to swell the ranks in
the Cleveland camp. States which have all
along been regarded as the best as only par-
tially favorable to the ex-President have com-
pletely swung around in solid support of his
candidacy. One after another they are falling into line,
and when the ballot comes it will be seen
that the adverse influence of New York's
delegation may be entirely disregarded.

One of the most notable victories gained
during the close of the first session of the con-
vention is that in the Kentucky delegation.
From the first Henry Watterson has been an
uncompromising opponent of Cleveland's
nomination, and he has been one of the lead-
ing spirits in the councils of the Anti-Cleve-
land managers. His conversion by Mr. Whit-
ney is a matter of general congratulation
among the Cleveland followers, today, as it
insures the solid vote of Kentucky for the
leader, which is regarded as placing his nomi-
nation beyond question.

The Anti-Cleveland Combine.
The most important feature of the situation
today is the claim made by the Hill men that
they are regarded as the best as only par-
tially favorable to the ex-President have com-
pletely swung around in solid support of his
candidacy. One after another they are falling into line,
and when the ballot comes it will be seen
that the adverse influence of New York's
delegation may be entirely disregarded.

The statement was made by Gen. Cat-
chings, of Mississippi, that 350 delegates had
signed an agreement to vote against Cleve-
land as long as the convention lasted. It was
afterwards stated by one of the insiders
that the pledged vote against Cleveland was
315, of which 45 votes were claimed by the
Boies people and the remainder by Hill.

This assertion was corroborated by all the
Hill leaders who would say anything at all
on the subject after the conference broke up,
and the talk this morning in the hotels shows
that the claim has produced some impres-
sion.

The anti-Cleveland men say that the com-
mittee on rules is going to report against
the unit rule, and that this will force the
votes of a great many delegates who were
opposed to Cleveland's nomination.

The Cleveland managers pool-pool this
claim, and say that it is only a desperate bluff
on the part of the enemy. The latter will not
show the names or the list of delegates which
they claim to have secured, and the general
opinion seems to be that until further devel-
opments are brought out the claim should
not be regarded seriously.

May Hail To-Day.

Whether a hail is reached today or not
depends upon circumstances. It is the policy
of the Cleveland managers to push things as
rapidly as possible, and there is at least a
probability of a long session. There is an ap-
parent decision to avoid a night session, if
possible, and if the reports from the commit-
tees can be rushed through early in the ses-
sion, which begins at 11 A. M., the nomination
of candidates may be expected early in the
afternoon.

Short speeches, it is said, will be the por-
tion of the day, so far as the Cleveland
people are concerned, and every effort will
be made to bring matters to a speedy conclu-
sion. Nothing, they say, is to be gained by
waiting, and as they have the control of the
machinery of the convention, they cannot be
forced to adjournment in case it is decided
that the time is favorable for winding up the
business of the convention.

The Cleveland men are in aspect serenely
at their task, and calmly awaiting the end
with a confidence that is begotten of
absolute security in their position, from the
leaders to the humblest member of the ex-
President's following. There is not one who
doubts that the battle is already won.

Among some of the other doubtful states
which have been carried by the Cleveland
managers are Arkansas, Wyoming, the
majority of the Mississippi delegates and
these of Alabama.

Talk of Acclamation.
One of the movements said to be on foot
this morning contemplates the withdrawal
of all other candidates from the field and the

nomination of Mr. Cleveland by acclamation.
Negotiations looking towards this end have
been on foot for the past twenty-four hours,
and now that the situation has become so
completely encompassed by the friends of the
ex-President, it looks as if it would be com-
paratively easy to carry out the plan.

It is certain that conferences have been
held by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Sheehan, who
has full charge of Gov. Hill's interests, and
the New York managers may withdraw their
favorite at the proper time. Talk of a letter
written by Senator Hill to his trusted lieuten-
ant, to be read when the right moment
comes, has revived today, and those who
have been studying the situation say that it
is the only thing that Hill can do under the
circumstances.

His canvass has already become the laugh-
ing stock of the town, and why his friends
should persist in the farce of trying to keep
his name prominently before the public is a
matter which no one outside of the circles of
the New York leaders can fathom.

They still insist, in the face of all rumor to
the contrary, however, that they will remain
true to their idol, and that his name will be
presented, and that he will receive the solid
vote of the delegation in accordance with the
programme originally laid down.

Boies Grows Weaker.

There are some signs that the Boies boomers
are weakening and that they will be ready to
go with the combination for Cleveland if the
Hill men acquiesce.



GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Revealed, that a committee of seven, to be ap-
pointed by and to include the Chairman, be and
behold a resolution to the effect that the
Committee on Credentials of the National Con-
vention.

The States mentioned included all those
which cast a Democratic electoral vote, and
the matter had been kept a profound secret
up to the time the resolutions were pre-
sented.

Mr. Couderc was accompanied to the rooms
of the committee on Credentials in the Mar-
quette Hotel by all the members of the com-
mittee having the interests of the Anti-
Snappers in charge. They were Alexander
E. Orr, Franklin B. Locke, Edward M. Shep-
ard, Judge E. O. Mason, E. B. Whitney and
Norton Chase.

Before the Credentials Committee.
Mr. Couderc, at the opening of the night
session of the committee, requested leave of
Chairman John E. Lamb, of Indiana, to ad-
dress the committee for five minutes. This
request was vigorously opposed by Hon. H. C. Coker, the New York member, who said
that, as Mr. Couderc represented a lot of
mugwumps and booters, it was not proper
that a Democratic committee should recog-
nize them at all.

If Mr. Couderc and his friends were mem-
bers of the party, and would come in and
take the pledge of fealty to the organization,
it would be in order to recognize them.
Thomas J. O'Donnell, of Colorado, and Gen.
E. B. Bragg, of Wisconsin, took part in the
debate which followed, the former support-
ing Mr. Coker, and the latter arguing in
favor of hearing the representatives of the
sympathizers. He said it was the first time
he had ever heard the policy advocated
of strengthening the party by keeping mem-
bers out of it instead of striving to increase
its numbers, and as these gentlemen claimed
to be Democrats they ought to be heard.

This view of the case was taken by the
committee, which voted unanimously to
give Mr. Couderc a hearing for five min-
utes.

The latter said that he came before the
committee in the interests of harmony, and
did not propose in any way to interfere with
the deliberations of the committee. As to
the charge that he was not a Democrat, Mr.
Couderc, in an eloquent address, declared
that he had never in all his life voted any-
thing but the Democratic ticket, and he stood
for 20,000 Democrats of the same kind in
New York State.

Mr. Coker and his organization, he said,
on the other hand, had on more than one
occasion combined with Republicans to de-
feat their party, and it came with very bad
grace for any of them to charge consistent
and life-long Democrats with disloyalty.

Mr. Couderc then read the foregoing resolu-
tions, and retired, followed by his friends.
The incident created somewhat of a sensa-
tion and it was some time before the com-
mittee got down to business again.

The position of the Cleveland delegation
from New York is now fully placed before the
public, and the responsibility of opposing
Cleveland's nomination will rest entirely with
the Tammany delegates. It is only another
illustration of the supreme confidence which
the former have in the result of the Con-
vention's work. In the future sessions of the
convention the Syracuse delegates will have
seats on the floor, without a vote, while the
alternates and other friends of the Cleveland
delegates will have to content themselves
with places in the galleries.

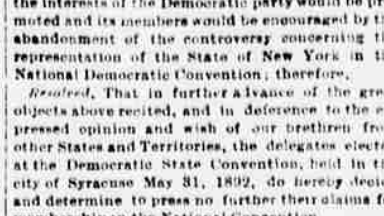
What Gains for Boies?

What gains for Boies? The people that in
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ing out for the ex-President. According to
the leaders of the Iowa delegation this morn-
ing, however, they would say that the New
York delegates had been a meeting at the
Auditorium at which Mr. Coker and Com-
missioner Thomas F. Gilroy had endeavored
to induce the delegates to throw Hill overboard
and endorse Cleveland, but were outvoted by
a large majority. This story is denied very
explicitly this morning by the Tammany
leaders.

Anti-Snappers' Contest Withdrawn.
The Syracuse delegates had at last
clearly defined their position, and their
action before the committee on creden-
tials last evening, when Mr.
Couderc withdrew the contest and left
the coast clear for the Tammany delegates, is
an interesting topic of conversation today.
This action was the outcome of a meeting of
the Anti-Snap delegates held early in the
evening, at which the following resolution
was adopted:

Whereas, It is the first duty and wish of this
delegation and of those whom it represents to secure

and promote the supremacy of Democratic prin-
ciples, and to that end to advance and assure the
election of the candidates for President and Vice-
President to be nominated at the National Demo-
cratic Convention now in session; and
Whereas, This delegation has received from the
representatives of more than thirty-five States and
Territories a concurrent expression of opinion that
the interests of the Democratic party would be pro-
moted and its members would be encouraged by the
abandonment of the controversy concerning the
representation of the State of New York in the
National Democratic Convention, therefore,
Resolved, That in furtherance of the great
objects above recited, and in deference to the ex-
pressed opinion and wish of our brethren from
other States and Territories, the delegates elected
at the Syracuse State Convention, held in the
city of Syracuse May 31, 1892, do hereby decide
and determine to press no further their claims for
membership in the National Convention.



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TAMMANY'S PLAN OF BATTLE.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The anti-Cleveland men
of New York were in caucus till late last
night. Strong effort was made to induce
the delegation into line by Mr. Whitney
shortly after the adjournment of the Con-
vention, and it is understood that Coker, Mur-
phy and Coker were ready and willing to
accept their votes for the ex-President, but an
unexpected difficulty was found in the tem-
per of the New York representatives, whereby
they refused to vote against Cleveland as
long as his name is before the Convention.

The magnificent discipline which seemed to
rule Tammany on its coming to Chicago has
largely disappeared, and the leaders frankly
admit that they can no longer control their
men.

Mr. Coker, for the first time during the

convention, made a short speech in which he
stated that the country was evidently for
Cleveland, and that New York would prob-
ably have to take what it could get rather
than what it would like.

It was stated, not by Mr. Coker, but by an-
other Tammany leader, that the Cleveland
men felt so completely confident of victory
that they had invited John R. Fellows to
make one of the speeches for Mr. Cleveland in
the Convention.

Mr. Fellows refused to say whether it was
true or not.

Later he said it would require the utmost
judgment and work to prevent Cleveland
from getting his necessary two-thirds on the
first ballot.

A committee from Iowa, who had in charge
the Boies boom, was admitted, and put their
case very plainly before the New York dele-
gation. The speaker was understood to say
that a little over 300 votes would prevent
Cleveland's nomination on the first ballot,
and that Iowa had assurances from the
delegates from other States, which seemed to
show that Boies had in sight 120 ballots
without counting the twenty-two of New
York. If these seventy-two were cast for
Boies on the first ballot it would make very
nearly 200 votes for Iowa's favorite son, and
with the scattering vote which might go to
Patison, Gorman, Morrison and Russell.

There was, it was said, a fighting chance
that votes could be picked up to
carry the nomination over to a second
ballot. In that event it was predicted
that there would be serious breaks in Indiana
and Missouri which would go solidly for
Cleveland on first vote.

"To beat Cleveland," it was said, "we need
only prevent a stampede on the first ballot.
If New York will come to Boies we believe
we have nothing to fear."

After the Iowa men had withdrawn there
was a very serious consultation among the
Tammany leaders, it is understood that the
following programme has been agreed upon:
If Boies shall show the strength of the
call upon the roll symptoms of the strength
which the Iowa claim for him, then New
York, instead of presenting Hill's name, will
cast its 72 votes for Boies for the effect the
change will have on the states lower down in
the roll-call.

But if Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Con-
necticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Minnesota,
Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Louisiana and
Georgia do not give Boies a promising vote,
then New York will cast its strength to Hill
as against any candidate.

The matter has gone so far that it is said a
steering committee has been appointed to
count and consider the votes of these various
States, and to indicate to the New York dele-
gation what its duty is to be under the
premises.

Tammany met again in caucus at 9.30 A. M.
to-day.

THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, June 22.—It was midnight before
the platform committee adjourned, and then
their labors were far from complete. A draft
of a platform submitted by C. H. Jones, of
Louis, had twice been taken up, section by
section, in committee of the whole, and
amendments and substitutes for the different
parts had been piled up till the table around
which sat the members of the committee was
beige as a book with manuscript.

It is said that the committee resigned to
a sub-committee of nine the task of bring-
ing order out of the chaos. The sub-committee
was made up as follows: Jones, of Missouri;
Vilas, of Wisconsin; Daniel, of Virginia;
Thompson, of California; Russell, of Massa-
chusetts; Patterson, of Colorado; Bayard, of
Delaware; McPherson, of New Jersey, and
Sewell, of Maine. The sub-committee was
instructed to report the result of their mid-
night labors to the full committee at 10
o'clock to-day.

The protracted sitting was under the Chair-
manship of Mr. Jones, of St. Louis, who suc-
ceeded ex-Secretary Bayard as presiding
officer, on the suggestion of Bayard himself.

Interest centered chiefly in what would be
done as to silver. Hon. Dickinson was active
in the discussion, and he was the only mem-
ber of the committee who was not a plank
which was understood to represent the most
liberal ideas that would be subscribed to by
the supporters of Mr. Cleveland. This favored
a bimetallic standard, and opposed any dis-
crimination in favor of either metal or the
placing of any burden upon either.

The plank omitted any mention of free
trade. The silver men in the committee
had three separate planks varying in their
radical nature, of which they proposed to get
into the platform the strongest the com-
mittee would stand. One was a free-coinage
plank out and out. Of this the Westerners
had little hope. The others were substan-
tially the same, but one was more conserva-
tively worded than the other. They con-
tained the declaration of freedom of education
and for that right of the parent to control the teaching
of his child, which is necessary to maintain
civil and religious liberty.

There seems little doubt that this resolution
will be incorporated in the platform, either
literally or in substance. Its natural inter-
pretation as a quasi-denunciation of past
Republican legislation in the States of Illi-
nois and Wisconsin is relied upon as an effec-
tive means of attracting the Lutheran and
other sectarian votes in those States.

The committee received with marked favor
the following resolution adopted by the con-
ference of the silver State delegations and in-
troduced in the committee by one of their
representatives:

"We denounce the demonization of silver
by the fraudulent legislation of a Republican
Congress in 1873 as a crime against the peo-
ple and of the long line of acts by which that
policy has systematically taken the money
and property of the country from the pro-
ducers and tillers for the benefit of the cap-
italists and creditor classes."

"We therefore demand the immediate res-
cission of all laws discriminating against the
coinage of silver on an equality with gold,
and demand the restoration of silver to the
position and full legal status occupied by it
from the foundation of the Government until
its demonization."

A last dozen World's Fair planks were in-
troduced in addition to the one presented by
the World's fair delegation.

The Hatch Anti-Option Bill was approved
and its passage urged in a resolution pre-
sented by Mr. Garrard of Georgia, and other
Southern members threw out the flag of true
to the People's party by congratulating the



TACKLING.

Immediately after the conclusion of the
hearings Chairman Jones presented a plat-
form, prepared in detail for the consideration
of the committee. It was read to the mem-
bers, and, in the main, seemed to meet the
approval of the committee.

The preamble of this platform arraigns the
Republican party for its tendency to the
centralization of the governing power in the
hands of the favored few, and denounces the
Force bill as a means by which it is sought to
maintain the Republican party in power by
the suppression of the free and honest will of
the people as expressed at the ballot-box.

"We favor a reform of the tariff," says the
platform, "and a reduction of the import
duties to a revenue basis, with protection
only to such industries as require it for the
protection of American workmen."

On the financial and other important ques-
tions the platform says: "We denounce the
policy of the Republican party for its ten-
dency to the centralization of the governing
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maintain the Republican party in power by
the suppression of the free and honest will of
the people as expressed at the ballot-box."

"We favor a reform of the tariff," says the
platform, "and a reduction of the import
duties to a revenue basis, with protection
only to such industries as require it for the
protection of American workmen."

On the financial and other important ques-
tions the platform says: "We denounce the
policy of the Republican party for its ten-
dency to the centralization of the governing
power in the hands of the favored few, and
denounces the Force bill as a means by which it is sought to
maintain the Republican party in power by
the suppression of the free and honest will of